

and local infantry engagements. In the valley of the Aisne at the Bois de St. Moritz, the enemy attacked our trenches at the close of the afternoon but was promptly stopped by our artillery while a bayonet charge inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

"In Champagne, to the northwest of Verdun, the Germans were compelled to evacuate an excavation which they had been occupying close to our lines. By the explosion of mines, followed by an attack, we captured sixty meters of the enemy's trenches.

"In the West, there was only cannonading.

"In Lorraine, the Germans delivered, in the environs of the forest of Parroy, several minor attacks with weak effectiveness, particularly near Hues, Moussancourt, Embremont and St. Martin, but were easily repulsed.

"In Alsace, the Germans, twice attacked, but without success, our trenches on Little Reich Ackerkopf. We on our part made fresh progress in the region of Schillingen-Hellendorf.

"One of our aeroplanes, after a brilliant pursuit, brought down a German aeroplane which fell within the enemy's lines in Belgium between Lennik and Pamelghede.

The following official statement regarding the progress of the fighting was issued today by the war office:

"In the Vosges a German attack, prepared for by a violent bombardment and carried out by a battalion against our positions northwest of Orsney, Alsace (fourteen miles northwest of Colmar), was repulsed. The Germans left many dead in front of our trenches and we made about forty prisoners.

"A Heligoland aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane near Boulliers. In the same region one of our small squadrons successfully bombarded an aviation ground."

**GERMANY CLAIMS GAINS AND ADMITS LOSSES**

Berlin, April 18 (via London, 2:19 p. m.).—The statement issued today by the army headquarters is as follows:

"In the western theater—the English, after having caused several explosions by means of mines, penetrated last night into our positions in the hills close to the northern bank of the river of the Yser, but were repulsed almost immediately by a counter-attack, except from three of the craters they occupied. The fighting continued.

"In the Champagne, the French blew up a trench next to a position we captured the day before yesterday, but without gaining any advantage.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there have been only artillery battles.

"In the Vosges, we took possession of an advanced French position situated on a ridge southwest of Stosswiler.

"Southwest of Metz our advanced posts were withdrawn towards their points of support before a superior enemy force.

"In the eastern theater—the situation remains unchanged."

**BRITISH TRANSPORT LOSSES NOT SO BIG AS REPORTED**

London, April 19 (12:15 a. m.).—An official statement from the British admiralty issued last night gives the substance of a further report concerning the loss of life aboard the transport ship *Manitow*, which was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean sea. The report shows that twenty-four men were drowned instead of 166 as first reported, and that twenty-two others are missing. The transport itself was not damaged.

The loss of life was due to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a derrick.

**GERMANY WILL APOLOGIZE FOR SINKING DUTCH BOAT**

Berlin, April 18 (by Wireless to Havre).—The German government, given out for publication today by the Overseas News agency were the following:

"An official investigation of the torpedoing of the Dutch steamer *Kaizer* near North Hinder, which took place on the night of April 14, still is pending. If it is shown that the vessel was sunk by a German boat, Germany will be ready at once to pay damages and apologize according to the provisions of international law. No tension exists between Holland and Germany is feared.

"Advice from Cairo state that a mutiny among the Australian troops has been caused by the complaint that they, like the Indians, always are sent to the front while the English troops are held back. A large number of Indians have deserted to the Turks."

**GREEK STEAMER SUNK WITHOUT WARNING**

London, April 18 (2:05 p. m.).—The crew of the Greek steamer *Elipontis*, torpedoed yesterday by a submarine five miles west of the North Hinder lightship, has arrived at Blithing, according to a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company.

The captain, who was badly wounded and taken to a hospital, said his steamer was torpedoed without warning. The crew and cargo were saved, but the vessel was sunk.

It is reported from North Hinder that German aviators yesterday tried to drop bombs on two British trawlers and fired on them, but without result.

**BLOCKADE OF GERMANY MAKES DRUGS SCARCE**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, April 17.—The blockade of Germany by the allies will prevent German drugs through the medium of the United States, according to the Lancet. Already penicillin and adrenaline are four times their former price and phenacetin has doubled. While penicillin is more than double its pre-war price, this cannot be considered abnormal in view of the enormous demand.

It is difficult at this time to supply the medical departments of the allies with penicillin and adrenaline, especially as the supply of Turkish opium has been cut off. However, a good supply of opium is obtainable from Persia and India. Stocks of opium are low and the prices correspondingly high. Chloral hydrate and the bromides have doubled in price since the war.

Pan-American Road Congress.

New York, April 18.—The Pan-American Road Congress will be held at Oakland, Calif., during the week of September 12. It was announced here today by the executive committee of the congress. The congress will be held under the joint auspices of the American Road Builders' Association and the American Automobile Association. Delegates are expected from all parts of the United States and Canada and also from South American countries.

## DR. SUN YAT SEN IN LEAGUE WITH JAP GOVERNMENT

Lawless Bands, Led by Mikado's Officers, Raiding in Southern Provinces of Chinese Republic.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Osaka, Japan, April 18.—There is little in Osaka to remind the casual visitor of the war. Along the roads are seen a few proclamations dealing with military matters, down the wide streets motor cars flying the Red Cross flag occasionally pass, under the trees and in the fashionable cafes may be found groups of conscripted officers nearly ready to return to the front. The hotels are rather empty, empty than usual for Osaka is the Atlantic City of Russia, and people are mostly staying away from the fashionable watering places just now.

The absence of some of the one-time visitors has been especially noticeable since the German-Turkish cruiser *Brusilov* bombarded the resort town of Yaku.

But Osaka is still a gay town, with the same stream of automobiles and carriages, the same well-filled cafes and restaurants, the same smartly dressed women at the afternoon tea hour, the same brilliant jewellers and florists' shops.

Osaka has sent forty thousand men to the front, but there seems to be almost as many left as before.

At tea hour in the cafes, the visitor at once recognizes that the women residents of the town have turned their energies into war-time channels. All sorts of work for the soldiers is under way, even in the tea rooms and hotel parlors. Twice a week the women of the British colony meet in a room adjoining the English church, and they have sent sixteen hundred garments to the Russian front since the war began.

Southern flowers, fruits and vegetables are piled in inexpensive profusion in the Osaka shops. In Petrograd, 1,200 miles away, they would be unobtainable. The jewellers' shops, always one of the greatest attractions of Osaka, have not changed with the coming war. They still display a profusion of diamonds and sapphires such as could not be seen in the windows of any other city of Europe.

At night, Osaka is dark, but behind their heavy curtains, the hotels and dance halls and theaters and even the opera house still run on as usual, although most places must close at 11 o'clock in accordance with military orders. The street railways, however, one in every four, are closed down at midnight. The harbor is dark and silent after sunset, and a constant patrol is maintained to guard against any surprise attack from the sea.

**CONSTANTINOPLE IS RESERVED FOR SLAVS**

Shuffling of Geographical Lines So Great as to Unmake Nearly All Maps of World.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Rome, April 18 (via Paris, April 18, 12:20 a. m.).—The Sunday Messager publishes today a long interview with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, leader of the constitutionalist democratic party in the Russian duma.

The Russian program, according to Professor Miliukoff, was liberty in the Black sea with the possession of the straits leading from it evidently implying that Russia purposed occupy Constantinople in the event of the success of the allies. The written agreement in this sense, Professor Miliukoff said, already had been concluded between Great Britain, France and Russia. He was not sure whether this agreement included the islands of Tenedos and Imbros, which according to the conference of London in 1913, it was decided should belong to the power in possession of the straits.

M. Miliukoff said the many international interests centered in Constantinople would be protected by Russia. An international commission would solve the question of the Ottoman public debt. International commerce through the straits would be guaranteed even during war. The six vilayets comprising Armenia would become autonomous under the suzerainty of Russia. Some persons were advocating that Cilicia, the ancient division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and now belonging to the Turkish vilayet of Adana, be added to Armenia, thus giving Armenia an opening on the Mediterranean with ports at Alexandretta.

End of Ottoman Empire.

M. Miliukoff expressed the firm belief that the present war would be the end of Turkey and would result in the dismemberment of Austria. Greece, he said, perhaps, would have Smyrna, with the little hinterland, inhabited by the Greeks and besides the coast of Asia Minor facing Mytilene and Chios. Another great Islamic empire was probable under British and French suzerainty in India, with the latter country the seat of the caliphate.

The principle of nationality, M. Miliukoff continued, would be strictly enforced at the end of the war concerning Austria. Hungary and Herzegovina with the Dalmatian coast south of the Neretva river, Croatia would be independent, with the Dalmatian coast north of the Neretva river and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be autonomous, without discussion, under British and French suzerainty. Russia, he added, would grant great rights to the Jews, although this step was much opposed, especially by the military party.

M. Miliukoff said he thought Bulgaria would join the allies after having received the same amount of money as the loan she had contracted in Germany. Russia, he declared, had offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, was to remain on the border of Samara for a fortnight, after which he would leave for America. M. Miliukoff said that he would not return to Greece even if his party were successful in the coming elections, as he considered it certain to be.

The former premier, continues the correspondent, said that he considered as an insult the recent denial of the king of Greece of certain statements which M. Venizelos had made. M. Venizelos could remain unconvinced until he received satisfaction.

**NO REAL RESULT CAN COME FROM PRESENT WAR**

Copenhagen, April 19 (via London, 2:54 a. m.).—The National Tidende's Budapest correspondent sends an interview with Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who has been attending the peace conferences in Berlin. Count Andrássy is quoted as having said that the subject of the conferences was peace and peace conditions.

"Unfortunately," the correspondent says, Count Andrássy told him, "the people in Berlin do not seem to understand that no real result can be expected in the present war. The only result possible is no result."

"Only a serious attack such as the one in Belgium, can be completely successful under modern conditions of warfare. I expect only one good outcome from the war, namely, that it will make war impossible in the future."

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD" can be obtained at the Journal now without coupons. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a copy. Only 79 and 49 cents each, respectively.

## DR. SUN YAT SEN IN LEAGUE WITH JAP GOVERNMENT

Lawless Bands, Led by Mikado's Officers, Raiding in Southern Provinces of Chinese Republic.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Osaka, Japan, April 18.—There is little in Osaka to remind the casual visitor of the war. Along the roads are seen a few proclamations dealing with military matters, down the wide streets motor cars flying the Red Cross flag occasionally pass, under the trees and in the fashionable cafes may be found groups of conscripted officers nearly ready to return to the front. The hotels are rather empty, empty than usual for Osaka is the Atlantic City of Russia, and people are mostly staying away from the fashionable watering places just now.

The absence of some of the one-time visitors has been especially noticeable since the German-Turkish cruiser *Brusilov* bombarded the resort town of Yaku.

But Osaka is still a gay town, with the same stream of automobiles and carriages, the same well-filled cafes and restaurants, the same smartly dressed women at the afternoon tea hour, the same brilliant jewellers and florists' shops.

Osaka has sent forty thousand men to the front, but there seems to be almost as many left as before.

At tea hour in the cafes, the visitor at once recognizes that the women residents of the town have turned their energies into war-time channels. All sorts of work for the soldiers is under way, even in the tea rooms and hotel parlors. Twice a week the women of the British colony meet in a room adjoining the English church, and they have sent sixteen hundred garments to the Russian front since the war began.

Southern flowers, fruits and vegetables are piled in inexpensive profusion in the Osaka shops. In Petrograd, 1,200 miles away, they would be unobtainable. The jewellers' shops, always one of the greatest attractions of Osaka, have not changed with the coming war. They still display a profusion of diamonds and sapphires such as could not be seen in the windows of any other city of Europe.

At night, Osaka is dark, but behind their heavy curtains, the hotels and dance halls and theaters and even the opera house still run on as usual, although most places must close at 11 o'clock in accordance with military orders. The street railways, however, one in every four, are closed down at midnight. The harbor is dark and silent after sunset, and a constant patrol is maintained to guard against any surprise attack from the sea.

**CONSTANTINOPLE IS RESERVED FOR SLAVS**

Shuffling of Geographical Lines So Great as to Unmake Nearly All Maps of World.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Rome, April 18 (via Paris, April 18, 12:20 a. m.).—The Sunday Messager publishes today a long interview with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, leader of the constitutionalist democratic party in the Russian duma.

The Russian program, according to Professor Miliukoff, was liberty in the Black sea with the possession of the straits leading from it evidently implying that Russia purposed occupy Constantinople in the event of the success of the allies. The written agreement in this sense, Professor Miliukoff said, already had been concluded between Great Britain, France and Russia. He was not sure whether this agreement included the islands of Tenedos and Imbros, which according to the conference of London in 1913, it was decided should belong to the power in possession of the straits.

M. Miliukoff said the many international interests centered in Constantinople would be protected by Russia. An international commission would solve the question of the Ottoman public debt. International commerce through the straits would be guaranteed even during war. The six vilayets comprising Armenia would become autonomous under the suzerainty of Russia. Some persons were advocating that Cilicia, the ancient division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and now belonging to the Turkish vilayet of Adana, be added to Armenia, thus giving Armenia an opening on the Mediterranean with ports at Alexandretta.

End of Ottoman Empire.

M. Miliukoff expressed the firm belief that the present war would be the end of Turkey and would result in the dismemberment of Austria. Greece, he said, perhaps, would have Smyrna, with the little hinterland, inhabited by the Greeks and besides the coast of Asia Minor facing Mytilene and Chios. Another great Islamic empire was probable under British and French suzerainty in India, with the latter country the seat of the caliphate.

The principle of nationality, M. Miliukoff continued, would be strictly enforced at the end of the war concerning Austria. Hungary and Herzegovina with the Dalmatian coast south of the Neretva river, Croatia would be independent, with the Dalmatian coast north of the Neretva river and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be autonomous, without discussion, under British and French suzerainty. Russia, he added, would grant great rights to the Jews, although this step was much opposed, especially by the military party.

M. Miliukoff said he thought Bulgaria would join the allies after having received the same amount of money as the loan she had contracted in Germany. Russia, he declared, had offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, was to remain on the border of Samara for a fortnight, after which he would leave for America. M. Miliukoff said that he would not return to Greece even if his party were successful in the coming elections, as he considered it certain to be.

The former premier, continues the correspondent, said that he considered as an insult the recent denial of the king of Greece of certain statements which M. Venizelos had made. M. Venizelos could remain unconvinced until he received satisfaction.

**NO REAL RESULT CAN COME FROM PRESENT WAR**

Copenhagen, April 19 (via London, 2:54 a. m.).—The National Tidende's Budapest correspondent sends an interview with Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who has been attending the peace conferences in Berlin. Count Andrássy is quoted as having said that the subject of the conferences was peace and peace conditions.

"Unfortunately," the correspondent says, Count Andrássy told him, "the people in Berlin do not seem to understand that no real result can be expected in the present war. The only result possible is no result."

"Only a serious attack such as the one in Belgium, can be completely successful under modern conditions of warfare. I expect only one good outcome from the war, namely, that it will make war impossible in the future."

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD" can be obtained at the Journal now without coupons. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a copy. Only 79 and 49 cents each, respectively.

## ODESSA RETAINS ITS GAIETY IN SPITE OF WAR

Few Reminders of Grim Tragedy to Be Found in Lively Russian City; Amusement Places Open as Usual.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Odessa, Russia, April 18.—There is little in Odessa to remind the casual visitor of the war. Along the roads are seen a few proclamations dealing with military matters, down the wide streets motor cars flying the Red Cross flag occasionally pass, under the trees and in the fashionable cafes may be found groups of conscripted officers nearly ready to return to the front. The hotels are rather empty, empty than usual for Odessa is the Atlantic City of Russia, and people are mostly staying away from the fashionable watering places just now.

The absence of some of the one-time visitors has been especially noticeable since the German-Turkish cruiser *Brusilov* bombarded the resort town of Yaku.

But Odessa is still a gay town, with the same stream of automobiles and carriages, the same well-filled cafes and restaurants, the same smartly dressed women at the afternoon tea hour, the same brilliant jewellers and florists' shops.

Odessa has sent forty thousand men to the front, but there seems to be almost as many left as before.

At tea hour in the cafes, the visitor at once recognizes that the women residents of the town have turned their energies into war-time channels. All sorts of work for the soldiers is under way, even in the tea rooms and hotel parlors. Twice a week the women of the British colony meet in a room adjoining the English church, and they have sent sixteen hundred garments to the Russian front since the war began.

Southern flowers, fruits and vegetables are piled in inexpensive profusion in the Odessa shops. In Petrograd, 1,200 miles away, they would be unobtainable. The jewellers' shops, always one of the greatest attractions of Odessa, have not changed with the coming war. They still display a profusion of diamonds and sapphires such as could not be seen in the windows of any other city of Europe.

At night, Odessa is dark, but behind their heavy curtains, the hotels and dance halls and theaters and even the opera house still run on as usual, although most places must close at 11 o'clock in accordance with military orders. The street railways, however, one in every four, are closed down at midnight. The harbor is dark and silent after sunset, and a constant patrol is maintained to guard against any surprise attack from the sea.

**CONSTANTINOPLE IS RESERVED FOR SLAVS**

Shuffling of Geographical Lines So Great as to Unmake Nearly All Maps of World.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Rome, April 18 (via Paris, April 18, 12:20 a. m.).—The Sunday Messager publishes today a long interview with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, leader of the constitutionalist democratic party in the Russian duma.

The Russian program, according to Professor Miliukoff, was liberty in the Black sea with the possession of the straits leading from it evidently implying that Russia purposed occupy Constantinople in the event of the success of the allies. The written agreement in this sense, Professor Miliukoff said, already had been concluded between Great Britain, France and Russia. He was not sure whether this agreement included the islands of Tenedos and Imbros, which according to the conference of London in 1913, it was decided should belong to the power in possession of the straits.

M. Miliukoff said the many international interests centered in Constantinople would be protected by Russia. An international commission would solve the question of the Ottoman public debt. International commerce through the straits would be guaranteed even during war. The six vilayets comprising Armenia would become autonomous under the suzerainty of Russia. Some persons were advocating that Cilicia, the ancient division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and now belonging to the Turkish vilayet of Adana, be added to Armenia, thus giving Armenia an opening on the Mediterranean with ports at Alexandretta.

End of Ottoman Empire.

M. Miliukoff expressed the firm belief that the present war would be the end of Turkey and would result in the dismemberment of Austria. Greece, he said, perhaps, would have Smyrna, with the little hinterland, inhabited by the Greeks and besides the coast of Asia Minor facing Mytilene and Chios. Another great Islamic empire was probable under British and French suzerainty in India, with the latter country the seat of the caliphate.

The principle of nationality, M. Miliukoff continued, would be strictly enforced at the end of the war concerning Austria. Hungary and Herzegovina with the Dalmatian coast south of the Neretva river, Croatia would be independent, with the Dalmatian coast north of the Neretva river and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be autonomous, without discussion, under British and French suzerainty. Russia, he added, would grant great rights to the Jews, although this step was much opposed, especially by the military party.

M. Miliukoff said he thought Bulgaria would join the allies after having received the same amount of money as the loan she had contracted in Germany. Russia, he declared, had offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, was to remain on the border of Samara for a fortnight, after which he would leave for America. M. Miliukoff said that he would not return to Greece even if his party were successful in the coming elections, as he considered it certain to be.

The former premier, continues the correspondent, said that he considered as an insult the recent denial of the king of Greece of certain statements which M. Venizelos had made. M. Venizelos could remain unconvinced until he received satisfaction.

**NO REAL RESULT CAN COME FROM PRESENT WAR**

Copenhagen, April 19 (via London, 2:54 a. m.).—The National Tidende's Budapest correspondent sends an interview with Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who has been attending the peace conferences in Berlin. Count Andrássy is quoted as having said that the subject of the conferences was peace and peace conditions.

"Unfortunately," the correspondent says, Count Andrássy told him, "the people in Berlin do not seem to understand that no real result can be expected in the present war. The only result possible is no result."

"Only a serious attack such as the one in Belgium, can be completely successful under modern conditions of warfare. I expect only one good outcome from the war, namely, that it will make war impossible in the future."

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD" can be obtained at the Journal now without coupons. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a copy. Only 79 and 49 cents each, respectively.

## WORLD UNION OF WOMEN RECEIVES HEAVY SUPPORT

Movement Established Along Humanitarian Lines Seeks to Alleviate Suffering in European Countries.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Geneva, April 18.—The "World Union of Women" recently founded here by Mrs. Clara Guthrie Cooke, of New Orleans, daughter of the late Justice E. J. Morris, chief justice of Louisiana, is receiving support and members from all parts of the world.

The union, established upon the common basis of womanly compassion, which we shall endeavor to manifest fully in rational thought and action, has issued the following address to American women:

"Women of America: You have been a tower of strength to the persecuted and desolated victims of the frightful catastrophe which has overtaken Europe. You have shown a great sympathy you have equipped ships of mercy with food and clothing and you have given nobly, while all the world has regarded you with admiration.

"But there exists now a vast question of the means to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the cruel events through which we are forced to live.

"This problem is unfortunately a much more complicated and difficult one when seen at close range, from the very center of the storm, than when viewed from across the ocean. We are hampered here in Europe by a wide divergence of mentality of age-old traditions and by the existing chaos from which you in America do not suffer. We listen with admiration and respect to the noble and definite programs which your peace parties have been able to draw up, but we acknowledge sadly that under the circumstances surrounding us on the European continent they would be impossible to carry out here.

"And yet peace must be prepared and the women of Europe must undertake this preparation here. But they must do it in their own way and in accord with the many different mentalities of the many and respective nations. It is one thing to desire peace and another to get it.

"Our program may therefore seem to you very simple, almost rudimentary, possibly lacking in decision and in boldness. But it is a very courageous thing which we have undertaken; to declare war against war amongst peoples who are under the spell of the stories of militarism, to spread the influence of rational love and intelligence where human hate is rampant to work for internationalism among those whose souls are aflame with national patriotism; to teach the value of individual effort when individuals are not even at so great a discount as it is not a great task and one for which united womanhood is peculiarly fitted.

"To Rebuild Ruined World.

"There are many things which we believe we can do, and we will incorporate in our program because we must first unite upon a basis of humanity and not of human opinions.

"We are therefore starting out in a ruined world, content to begin humbly, to do what we can, and to sow the seeds of peace, to try and counteract the evil which makes war possible, and to suppress the frightful bitterness which as the inevitable aftermath of war does more than aught else to retard human progress. We are content to begin humbly at the very bottom because we believe that it is the only beginning possible to us; but we expect step by step to arrive at a more definite and positive understanding of the deep and mysterious causes of war and a comprehension of what is necessary to establish and maintain peace. We expect to co-operate in a realization which shall grant individual rights and national rights and shall make of the world a place of peace and justice, and in all the beauty of its inspiration a temple of justice where national differences shall be arbitrated by an international tribunal, and where all mankind shall live.

"We believe that the united womanhood holds the key and the power, that we must learn together how to use them.

"We will Link All Women.

"We need you and your support and we feel sure that your more favored sisters, living in happier conditions, will no more refuse us place than you have refused the place of which we are now so miserably crying out for help.

"Join us in forming this World Union based upon womanly compassion, that together we may learn how to manifest it justly in rational thought and action."

**CONSTANTINOPLE IS RESERVED FOR SLAVS**

Shuffling of Geographical Lines So Great as to Unmake Nearly All Maps of World.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Rome, April 18 (via Paris, April 18, 12:20 a. m.).—The Sunday Messager publishes today a long interview with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, leader of the constitutionalist democratic party in the Russian duma.

The Russian program, according to Professor Miliukoff, was liberty in the Black sea with the possession of the straits leading from it evidently implying that Russia purposed occupy Constantinople in the event of the success of the allies. The written agreement in this sense, Professor Miliukoff said, already had been concluded between Great Britain, France and Russia. He was not sure whether this agreement included the islands of Tenedos and Imbros, which according to the conference of London in 1913, it was decided should belong to the power in possession of the straits.

M. Miliukoff said the many international interests centered in Constantinople would be protected by Russia. An international commission would solve the question of the Ottoman public debt. International commerce through the straits would be guaranteed even during war. The six vilayets comprising Armenia would become autonomous under the suzerainty of Russia. Some persons were advocating that Cilicia, the ancient division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and now belonging to the Turkish vilayet of Adana, be added to Armenia, thus giving Armenia an opening on the Mediterranean with ports at Alexandretta.

End of Ottoman Empire.

M. Miliukoff expressed the firm belief that the present war would be the end of Turkey and would result in the dismemberment of Austria. Greece, he said, perhaps, would have Smyrna, with the little hinterland, inhabited by the Greeks and besides the coast of Asia Minor facing Mytilene and Chios. Another great Islamic empire was probable under British and French suzerainty in India, with the latter country the seat of the caliphate.

The principle of nationality, M. Miliukoff continued, would be strictly enforced at the end of the war concerning Austria. Hungary and Herzegovina with the Dalmatian coast south of the Neretva river, Croatia would be independent, with the Dalmatian coast north of the Neretva river and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be autonomous, without discussion, under British and French suzerainty. Russia, he added, would grant great rights to the Jews, although this step was much opposed, especially by the military party.

M. Miliukoff said he thought Bulgaria would join the allies after having received the same amount of money as the loan she had contracted in Germany. Russia, he declared, had offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, was to remain on the border of Samara for a fortnight, after which he would leave for America. M. Miliukoff said that he would not return to Greece even if his party were successful in the coming elections, as he considered it certain to be.

The former premier, continues the correspondent, said that he considered as an insult the recent denial of the king of Greece of certain statements which M. Venizelos had made. M. Venizelos could remain unconvinced until he received satisfaction.

**NO REAL RESULT CAN COME FROM PRESENT WAR**

Copenhagen, April 19 (via London, 2:54 a. m.).—The National Tidende's Budapest correspondent sends an interview with Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who has been attending the peace conferences in Berlin. Count Andrássy is quoted as having said that the subject of the conferences was peace and peace conditions.

"Unfortunately," the correspondent says, Count Andrássy told him, "the people in Berlin do not seem to understand that no real result can be expected in the present war. The only result possible is no result."

"Only a serious attack such as the one in Belgium, can be completely successful under modern conditions of warfare. I expect only one good outcome from the war, namely, that it will make war impossible in the future."

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD" can be obtained at the Journal now without coupons. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a copy. Only 79 and 49 cents each, respectively.

## RUSSIAN PROES GOOD GOVERNOR

Count Bobrinsky Rules Conquered Austrian Province Justly and Well; Hungry Natives Are Fed.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Lviv, Galicia, March 12.—East Galicia has found Count Gustav Bobrinsky a humane and just governor and until the Austrians evacuated the province, a brief period, a very lenient one. There was scarcely any restriction of freedom of movement between East and West Galicia and between East Galicia and Russia. The Russian authorities, then business convinced that the slaves would be easy-going and a score of traders were arrested under charges of purchasing provisions for the Austrian army, in the expectation of a reconquest of this city where the cannonading about Stanislaw was audible.

An evil with which the Russian government was confronted was the persistent speculation in Russian and Austrian currency. The Russian authorities established a rate of exchange for the purpose of forbidding the use of Austrian money altogether. The rate was fixed at 2.53, a rouble being equal to 2.53 crowns. The sold equivalent of a rouble was 2.55 crowns before the war.

No Gold in Circulation.

Neither empire is now circulating gold as the temptation to speculation was offered. One of the local cafes, frequented by small brokers and traders, soon resembled a hand-book club. The rate of exchange for the day would be fixed by the Russian and Austrian governments, and then the speculators would gather among the country folk on the market place and spread reports calculated to support the agreed rate of exchange.

Unreliable or Misrepresented Slips would be shown as having been dropped by Austrian aeroplanes, which, as a fact have not flown in East Galicia, except over the battlefield in the Carpathians in three months. The speculation in Austrian victories and the approaching expulsion of the Russians from the occupied territory, in consequence many holders of Russian notes would dispose of them for Austrian crowns at a price of 100 to 1. The respective notes, issued by Kieff and Thence to Austria, through Rumania. It has now been greatly checked by periodical but unannounced sifting of the cafes, by the restrictions on freedom of movement, and by the fact that, however, there have been comparatively few.

Russians Are Friendly.

In other respects the Russians play the role of friends and benefactors of the population of the occupied territory. The population has been taken from the people in the form of taxes, imposts, loans, regulations or general fines. On the contrary, the movement invites bids from contractors, large and small, willing to supply provisions, and the officers and soldiers of the Russian army pay cash and at prices fixed by the shopkeepers for everything they require.

The municipalities expend large sums to support the Russian army, and the Russian government itself contributes to this work. There are said to be 10,000 families of former Austrian civil servants in this city and the majority are receiving public support through the Russian government. The wealthier classes of the territory before the Russians. The tradesmen that remained are doing a thriving business. Large numbers of peasants and villagers from all parts of Galicia have flocked into the capital to swell the numbers of the beneficiaries of charity.

Soldier Is Hospitable.

The Russian armies are well provisioned and the soldiers' dinner ket is in the disposal of any of the hungry person.

In addition sundry philanthropic societies have been organized in Russia to supply the material and spiritual necessities of the people. Count Vladimir Bobrinsky, a member of the duma, is the president of the best known of these organizations. Besides distributing food and clothing and arranging for shelter, this society is thinking itself in the organization of a single dollar has been taken from the people in the form of taxes, imposts, loans, regulations or general fines. On the contrary, the movement invites bids from contractors, large and small, willing to supply provisions, and the officers and soldiers of the Russian army pay cash and at prices fixed by the shopkeepers for everything they require.

The municipalities expend large sums to support the Russian army, and the Russian government itself contributes to this work. There are said to be 10,000 families of former Austrian civil servants in this city and the majority are receiving public support through the Russian government. The wealthier classes of the territory before the Russians. The tradesmen that remained are doing a thriving business. Large numbers of peasants and villagers from all parts of Galicia have flocked into the capital to swell the numbers of the beneficiaries of charity.

Soldier Is Hospitable.

The Russian armies are well provisioned and the soldiers' dinner ket is in the disposal of any of the hungry person.

In addition sundry philanthropic societies have been organized in Russia to supply the material and spiritual necessities of the people. Count Vladimir Bobrinsky, a member of the duma, is the president of the best known of these organizations. Besides distributing food and clothing and arranging for shelter, this society is thinking itself in the organization of a single dollar has been taken from the people in the form of taxes, imposts, loans, regulations or general fines. On the contrary, the movement invites bids from contractors, large and small, willing to supply provisions, and the officers and soldiers of the Russian army pay cash and at prices fixed by the shopkeepers for everything they require.

The municipalities expend large sums to support the Russian army, and the Russian government itself contributes to this work. There are said to be 10,000 families of former Austrian civil servants in this city and the majority are receiving public support through the Russian government. The wealthier classes of the territory before the Russians. The tradesmen that remained are doing a thriving business. Large numbers of peasants and villagers from all parts of Galicia have flocked into the capital to swell the numbers of the beneficiaries of charity.

**CONSTANTINOPLE IS RESERVED FOR SLAVS**

Shuffling of Geographical Lines So Great as to Unmake Nearly All Maps of World.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

Rome, April 18 (via Paris, April 18, 12:20 a. m.).—The Sunday Messager publishes today a long interview with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, leader of the constitutionalist democratic party in the Russian duma.

The Russian program, according to Professor Miliukoff, was liberty in the Black sea with the possession of the straits leading from it evidently implying that Russia purposed occupy Constantinople in the event of the success of the allies. The written agreement in this sense, Professor Miliukoff said, already had been concluded between Great Britain, France and Russia. He was not sure whether this agreement included the islands of Tenedos and Imbros, which according to the conference of London in 1913, it was decided should belong to the power in possession of the straits.

M. Miliukoff said the many international interests centered in Constantinople would be protected by Russia. An international commission would solve the question of the Ottoman public debt. International commerce through the straits would be guaranteed even during war. The six vilayets comprising Armenia would become autonomous under the suzerainty of Russia. Some persons were advocating that Cilicia, the ancient division of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean and now belonging to the Turkish vilayet of Adana, be added to Armenia, thus giving Armenia an opening on the Mediterranean with ports at Alexandretta.

End of Ottoman Empire.

M. Miliukoff expressed the firm belief that the present war would be the end of Turkey and would result in the dismemberment of Austria. Greece, he said, perhaps, would have Smyrna, with the little hinterland, inhabited by the Greeks and besides the coast of Asia Minor facing Mytilene and Chios. Another great Islamic empire was probable under British and French suzerainty in India, with the latter country the seat of the caliphate.

The principle of nationality, M. Miliukoff continued, would be strictly enforced at the end of the war concerning Austria. Hungary and Herzegovina with the Dalmatian coast south of the Neretva river, Croatia would be independent, with the Dalmatian coast north of the Neretva river and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would be autonomous, without discussion, under British and French suzerainty. Russia, he added, would grant great rights to the Jews, although this step was much opposed, especially by the military party.

M. Miliukoff said he thought Bulgaria would join the allies after having received the same amount of money as the loan she had contracted in Germany. Russia, he declared, had offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which, according to the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, was to remain on the border of Samara for a fortnight, after which he would leave for America. M. Miliukoff said that he would not return to Greece even if his party were successful in the coming elections, as he considered it certain to be.

The former premier, continues the correspondent, said that he considered as an insult the recent denial of the king of Greece of certain statements which M. Venizelos had made. M. Venizelos could remain unconvinced until he received satisfaction.

**NO REAL RESULT CAN COME FROM PRESENT WAR**

Copenhagen, April 19 (via London, 2:54 a. m.).—The National Tidende's Budapest correspondent sends an interview with Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who has been attending the peace conferences in Berlin. Count Andrássy is quoted as having said that the subject of the conferences was peace and peace conditions.

"Unfortunately," the correspondent says, Count Andrássy told him, "the people in Berlin do not seem to understand that no real result can be expected in the present war. The only result possible is no result."

"Only a serious attack such as the one in Belgium, can be completely successful under modern conditions of warfare. I expect only one good outcome from the war, namely, that it will make war impossible in the future."

"SONGS THAT NEVER GROW OLD" can be obtained at the Journal now without coupons. Don't miss this opportunity to secure a copy. Only 79 and 49 cents each, respectively.

## DECLARES FOOD IS NOT SCARCE AMONG GERMANS

American Banker Warns English Not to Be Misled by Statements That Kaiser's Subjects Are Starving.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, April 17.—An American banker who has just returned from Berlin, talked with a party of English newspaper men on his arrival in London. He gave them rather a different idea of the state of affairs in Germany than that conveyed by most of the English newspaper comment. He said: "You English should not be deceived by newspaper statements reaching you from various continental points to the effect that Germany is on the brink of starvation. I have just closed my house in the fashionable residential part of Berlin. My household budget was not more than 25 per cent higher on March 19 than it was a year ago. Various staple articles of food cost more—as they do in London, but hardly one beyond the reach of the ordinary middle class household, or even of the humble masses. Everybody must have a bread ticket, and there is no shortage of bread. My family of four and two servants never used the whole of our tickets for the week. The potato flour bread is only slightly less palatable than the old time wheaten loaf.

"At present no German is capable of dreaming of the possibility of defeat.

"I find also a vast amount of English misapprehension in England about industrial conditions in Germany. Trade does not seem to me to have been unduly affected. The shops appear to have their regular flow of customers. The coffee houses, the restaurants, the theaters, the concert halls, the picture palaces, and other establishments dependent on public patronage seem to be going on as usual. I have not seen a single factory which has closed its doors since the war began.

"It is generally understood here that Germany is at the moment short of raw materials. Wages are high. A skilled man who used to get only \$1 or \$1.50 a day can now earn \$2.50 or \$3. Everything connected with the output of munitions is working at its most efficient. The railroads, Sundays and holidays, without cessation. New factories have sprung up like mushrooms to produce goods heretofore imported from Germany.

Girls Do Men's Work.

"A German friend of mine who used to make furniture and found his business prospering, told me that war is now making short of employing women and girls in place of the men who have gone to the front.

"It is also wrong to conclude, as I sometimes read in the English newspapers, that Germany is so near the brink of her resources that she is being dragged into a ruinous war. Nothing of the sort. A German lad of my acquaintance, a fine athlete, fellow of 18, has not been summoned, although he is